THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Deacon & Peterson, Publishers,
NUMBER SIXTY-SIX SOUTH THIRD ST.

Two Dollars Per Annum, In Advance.
THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

EDMUND DEACON, HENRY PETERSON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

} CLUBS—FOR TERMS TO CLUBS, SEE PROSPECTUS ON THIRD PAGE. {

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXX. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1850. WHOLE NO. 1533.

Choice Poetry.

THE LADDER OF ST AUGUSTINE.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

[poem]

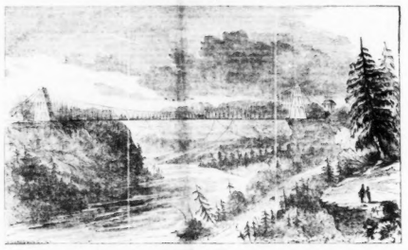
Original Novelet.

THE BEAUMONTS.

IN FOUR PARTS.

[novelet]

Our Picture Gallery.



SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

Leaves from History.

THE ESCAPE OF QUEEN MARY FROM LOCHLEVEN CASTLE.

BY AGNES STRICKLAND.

[history]

TO THE GIRLS, OR RATHER TO THE BRIDES.

[essay]

FEMALE AUTHORSHIP.

[essay]

Original Lectures.

DR. RAPHALL'S LECTURES.

ON THE POST BIBLICAL HISTORY OF THE JEWS.

REPORTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

LECTURE V.

Dr. Raphall's Fifth Lecture was delivered on Monday, the 11th of November. The audience was numerous and highly respectable. The lecture began by briefly recapitulating the close of his last discourse, and said that from the learned Republic of the Jews on the Euphrates, and the schools in which that stupendous compilation, the Talmud, had been formed, and the science of Cabbalah taught, he had to turn the attention of his hearers to Europe, after the division of the Roman Empire, and till the subjugation of its Western provinces by the Teutonic tribes, who, on all sides, pressed on the languishing and retreating legions of degenerate Rome. History continued to notice of the Western Jews, though they were found to be numerous, not only in Italy, Gaul, and the other provinces of the Empire, but also beyond the Rhine and Danube, in countries which the Romans had never been able to subdue. Perhaps no portion of history was so dark as that of the nine subsequent centuries. Even the Jews, who, from the remotest period, had been the objects of the fiercest persecution to which, almost uninterrupted, the Jews were subjected, intruding, though not without danger, into every pursuit, and teaching of Mahommed,—the cursed driver of the Jews, the Prophet of Mecca,—that when the Jews exercised on the literature and civilization of the dark Middle Ages. The Arabian Imagination, and the Expulsion of the Jews from England, France and Spain, which brought the history down to the end of the 15th century.

property and life, not any trace it to be found in the acts of this early council. When the Church became dominant, and the dispute between the Arians and Trinitarians broke out, the Jews, unfortunately for themselves, became involved in the quarrel. Here this happened, it is impossible to discover; but certain it is, that they were treated with kindness by the Arians, to whom, in return, they were faithful and attached to that degree that they did all the Arians what they could not do for themselves—they took up arms in their defence. For when the Arian King of the Visigoths, Alaric, had been defeated and slain at Poictiers, by the first orthodox King of the France, Clovis—the widowed Queen, with her young son, Amalric, sought refuge at Arles, a town in which the greater portion of the inhabitants were Jews. Clovis pursued her, but the Jews closed the gates of their town, manned the walls, and joined the Visigoths in successfully defending their adopted King and his mother, until Clovis was compelled to raise the siege with great loss by the Arian Ostrogoths. And when, some 20 years after, the Ostrogoth Kingdom in Italy was destroyed by Belisarius, the General of the orthodox Greek Emperor Justinian, the Jews clung to the falling banner of the Arians, and defended the upper tower of Naples with equal bravery to that with which they had defended the gates of the inhabitants of Naples made their peace with the Emperor at the expense of their Jewish fellow-citizens, who, betrayed and abandoned, were put to death as if one sex was to fill the lust from among them had fallen, that the Greek leader could gain possession of that part of the city which he intended to defend. A singular instance of the love, in which they they endeared was shown to the close of the morning of Progress, a suburb of Warsaw, in Poland, by the Russian General, in 1795. A regiment, 600 strong, composed entirely of Jews, defended an important post to the last man; not one of them left the ranks, and all were found dead where they had fallen by their country. The Emperor, Justinian, had his historians how to withstand to account the presence of a million of Jews on the Persian Peninsula, by supposing them the descendants of the ten lost tribes. The object of these was placed as early as the days of King Solomon, whose trading fleets visited the ports of Tarshish in expeditions to Tarshish (Portsmouth in Spain, and in formed) were found in the East of that country. The second is said to have formed part of a great invasion, undertaken by Nebuchadnezzar, King of Babylon, who, after the destruction of Jerusalem and the Temple, besieged, took and destroyed the city of Tyre. And two subsidiary hosts of that city, escaping on board their ships, sought a refuge in the Persian Gulf, and were subsequently colonies, their conquerors, it is asserted, pursued them with a mighty army, and that he carried with him a numerous colony of Jews, whom he located on the banks of the river Tagus, where they built a city, and called it Toledo. Offspring—meaning Offspring of Jerusalem—was other colony was mentioned, which bore the names of which are clearly derived from the Hebrew number of name either, is of no weight, as it is known the language spoken by the Carthaginians, who long ruled in Spain, and who were of Phœnician origin, was a dialect of the Hebrew. The only reasonable conjecture that can be adopted, is that the Jews emigrated to Spain from Egypt, and generally from all parts of the Northern coasts of Africa, and that their emigration began during the Babylonian captivity, the later Prophecies, about 200 years before the Christian era, and continued till the reign of Hadrian. A.D. 100. 1,000 years, only another period for the Spanish Chronicles have also been invaded in accounts for the country of Spain by the Carthaginians, and other accounts of Spain, as shown by quotations from ancient authors of the Danube and West of the Rhine, contemporary with the events they relate.

The experience of many ages, however, the fate of many congregations, both in Europe and in America, as it must, in our very nature, be so, in some degree, to engage the sons of fraternal sentiment, and to form congregations with every probability of their near approach to truth. In the providences of the Roman Empire, as in the rule of Divine Good, there can be no doubt that the persecutions of centuries only led the more attenuated dispersion of Palestine, to Persia, and Asia Minor, as well as of Europe and Africa, to seek a home. Italy, Greece, Spain and Asia Minor can be subjected by Arabs the Jews, who, in time, also became landowners, and who, in their conditions and rights were the same as other citizens, did not attract the special attention of Rome. With the Roman—and especially the Roman Jews, Germany, and Belgium, Jews in adventurers accompanied the troops, and as Roman colonies were formed in these countries, some Jews settled in them. But when the Romans were expelled from these countries, the Jews did not go with them. They were traders, and attached to their individual interests, and these were likely to prosper equally with other poor. It is true we find them in those countries in the Rhine and Danube, that were subsequently known as the bases of Cologne, Worms and Ratisbon. And there is little doubt that to this cause they likewise found their way to Belgium and Britain. It is certain that there were Jews found as residents in these countries, and that they had not come there in large companies of warriors. Individual adventurers, sometimes singly, sometimes hitters of families, travelled on land in search of a temporary or permanent home. So long as trade afforded them the means of subsistence in a place, they remained there; when it became slack, they went further, in search of a more productive residence. In these migrations, they were probably not at all, or but very slightly connected. But as soon as the legal existence of the Jews was in any place, they united for the purpose of worship. Wherever they formed lasting settlements, they immediately proceeded to secure a burial place, to open a synagogue, and to introduce the Congregational Government in which they are now found, and which, regulations in its form, subsists in the present day. To understand the full extent of this fact we must look to Britain. For independent of the supposition that the Jews were found in Britain, whether located among Gauls or Germans by Romans, had attained so much higher degree of mental culture, and were accustomed to such a state of society in which trade without that security of property and life which is only to be had upon the walls' barbarians, to each of whom, in his native country, the Jew would have been looked upon as inferior not unlike that which the Israelites on the ground they continue over the South Sea Islanders, or the Indians of North America. Such Jews and Christians lived together before the Church became powerful enough to be induced to that persecution, he cannot see why it is the fault of one of the parties to the dispute in the church, that was held at Illinois to ignore. A. D. 100. Nor can we see with respect to the Jews that in early period Christians and Jews could not live in peace. Another circumstance unfavorable to such intercourse was, that the Jews became Jews will not be found to be the fact, that the Jews had no intelligible intercourse between the two and that to engage in trade with the Christians, and that the Christians were charged with no crime, or offence against the Jews, or refused to them. The number of which that while the common people, foolish of intercourse to avoid not insure or sustain and this not to be wondered at, for it is the nature of frequent occurrence, no charge is brought against the Jews of being guilty of the Christians, which had rarely occurred, and from the dreadful persecution it had suffered under the Emperor Diocletian, when the heathen accused the Christians of engaging in the most infamous in the secret rites of his religion. The Church had not yet learned to transfer both accusation and persecution from itself to the Synagogue nor is there any thing said in the acts of the council respecting the calming of community with regard to the Jews. So that, of the three charges, viz., child-murder and sacrilege, that were against an class against the Jews in the Acts of

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1850.

ALL THE CONTENTS OF THE POST ARE SET UP EXPRESSLY FOR IT, AND IT ALONE. IT IS NOT A MERE REPRINT OF A DAILY PAPER.

TERMS, &c.

The terms of the POST are $2 00 and in advance—$1, if not paid in advance. For $5 one copy is sent three years.

4 Copies,	$5 00 Per Annum.
8 "	(and one to Agent, or the getter up of the Club,) $10 00 "
15 "	(and one to Agent, or the getter up of the Club,) $15 00 "
20 "	(and one to Agent, or the getter up of the Club,) $20 00 "

Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will please give the name of the Post Office to be changed, as well as that of the Post Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the County, as well as of the town, in which they live.

Letters on business relating to the Office, would confer a favor by having them sent to our address when they can do so conveniently.

We trust our old friends, the Postmasters, will exert themselves and get up large Clubs for the SATURDAY POST, as they will find it an easy task to take advantage of our liberal offers themselves, and at the same time secure the services of many influential and responsible persons who will be willing to do so. It must be remembered that our terms are invariably cash in advance.

Specimen numbers sent free to any address.

NEXT YEAR'S CAMPAIGN.

First and foremost, Mrs. Southworth will be on almost exclusive contributor. Mrs. Southworth is the most popular female writer of fiction in America, and, in many respects, she is superior to any other novelist in the country, of either sex. Her first story, which will be published about the first of January next, will be entitled,

VIRGINIA AND MAGDALENE;

OR,

THE FOSTER SISTERS.

A WINTER EVENING'S TALE.

In the interval between Mrs. Southworth's Novelets we shall publish shorter novelets and stories from the pens of other well known writers. We have already on hand, which shall be published serially, as possible, viz:

The Iron Hand, by T. S. Arthur.

The Texan Diamond, by Mrs. E. F. Ellet, author of "The Queen of the Revolution," &c.

Reports of Lectures, the Cream of the Foreign and Domestic Journals, Congressional Reports, General News, Wit and Humor, &c. &c., shall be given as of old.

And as a guarantee for the Future, we point our back at the public at large, to our unsurpassed merit of the Post in the Past. We know that we have made the Post what it now is, after hard and unremitting labor, and we know that we can make it more so, and we do not hesitate to say that we will gradually find a good reason for enlarging the usual terms down.

WHAT THE "TIMES" THINKS.

The Saturday Evening Post, is a long article upon the Literature of the United States, in which the writer, its English readers that, although very much may be apprehended by those who do not know the Americans, they are not to be despised. The taste in the Model Republic there is really as good as in Great Britain, and, as for the Post, the Postmaster General has a correct idea of the literary wants of the people, from the extent of the circulation of literary newspapers. Those that read a well edited paper weekly for years, cannot help being improved by it, and, as a matter of course, become fastidious in their literary taste. Therefore, if it is right and wise for a State to encourage schools, it is equally right and wise to encourage in all constitutional ways good newspapers.

New Type.—As the Post breaks upon the sight of its hosts of readers this week, clad in a new dress, and as each of our friends will see the great majority of them to study their eyes with their books, and clothes unfortunately for both, and the two pillars the rest of the entry—the Post will be found to be a great deal better than at the other—no mention need be made, saving to the effect, and then we can turn our attention to the matter which is to be found within.

Look at the pieces by the nineteen best men upon the country, and revolve in matter various and important.

What Jane, Mr. Markam?

Jane, Mr. Markam, is the girl who sleeps, grows, as we then a state favorable to the development of the mind, and who, in the course of her growing, advances with the Boston lower first in the Spring, and the Boston lower last in the Autumn. Until recently, Mr. Markam, and their tourists left of contented beauty nestled in the bosom of the mountains, and

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA:
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1850.

SATURDAY EVENING POST
STEAM POWER BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
No. 66 Sansom Street, Philadelphia.
Where Books, Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Way Bills, Circulars, Bill Heads, Cards, Labels, &c., &c., are printed with dispatch, in the neatest manner, and on the most reasonable terms.
DEACON & PETERSON, Proprietors.

Executive Reports.

SECRETARIES' REPORTS.

We are indebted to the North American and other correspondents, for the following abstract of the Reports of the various Departments:

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The aggregate strength of the army, as at present established by law, is 12,026 officers and men. It is estimated that the number of men actually in service will be for duty, deducting the absentees, sick-leave, and other casualties, full short of the legal organization, at an average of from 90 to 95 per cent., so that the above number would require an effective force of from 7,400 to 8,700 men. Of the whole number, 7,796 are stationed in or are under orders for Texas, New Mexico, California, and Oregon; leaving only 4,500 in all the rest of the States and Territories.

Prior to the passage of the law establishing a Territorial Government for Utah, a portion of the inhabitants of that country had held a convention, adopted a State Constitution, and presented it to get it to operate as a State Government. An officer in command of that military department reported to the government the circumstance, and it was suspended. To put an end to a conflict of authorities, which might be productive of unpleasant consequences, as soon as the above mentioned law was passed, instructions were despatched to the officer in command to withdraw from all interference in the civil and political affairs of the country.

The Secretary says that the troops occupying a country three to each the mounted Indians of Texas and New Mexico, and the Apaches of Texas and some settlers, dislodged equally by public and humanity in endeavoring to drive off the Indians, were no inducing them to abandon their wandering and predatory life, to live in villages, and resort to agricultural pursuits for support. The statement of the enormous cost of transporting our stores and supplies to the troops in New Mexico affords a strong evidence of the benefit which the country would derive from the railroad, cheap light, from reducing peace and security to the herdsman and husbandman of a territory, so large portion of which is capable of the highest degree of grain, and nearly all of which is well adapted for grazing."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Report of the Secretary of the Interior is an elaborate document, presenting a full exhibit of the operations and appropriations now depending and the multifarious interests of the Land Office, Indian Affairs, Patents, Pensions, &c., &c., over which it has charge.

The estimates for the various branches of the service under the Department amount, for the appropriations for the next fiscal year, to the large sum of $7,112,854 43, exclusive of the sum of $1,000,000 for the purchase of lands from the Indians, and $1,726,650 65. The increase of appropriations from the estimates for the present fiscal year is $2,915,206 43. The estimates are respectively, $1,041,812 65, and $1,744,150 00.

The number of claims for warrants under the late bounty land law, up to the 30th of June, was 9,818, and it is rapidly increasing. The entire number of claims that will be presented under the law is estimated at 30,000. The number of warrants issued to the 30th of June, the last quarterly return received from a military record for a settlement, and for certificates of service, was 5,000.

On the public lands there were disposed of, in 1849, 815,921 acres, for which $1,019,901 25 were paid into the Treasury, and 1,020,120 00 located with warrants.

The Secretary urges the importance of a national highway from the valley of the Mississippi to the western coast, and has collected much interesting and accurate information as to the shortest and most practicable route. He recommends the passing of such laws as may be necessary and adequate for the protection of the persons and property of the immigrant country.

He recommends the establishment of a branch mint on the Atlantic coast, and also of an Agricultural Bureau, to be connected with the Department of the Interior, to which all the matters connected with the Naval Observatory, whose self can now, should be transferred, and to which should be attached the Office of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Report of the Navy Department is of very great length, and contains a vast amount of information. It gives an account of the operations of the navy during the past year, and makes many recommendations.

It is remarked that no unusual exhibition of health and efficiency has occurred, but that in each of the African coast have occurred, but that in each of the squadrons the general health of officers and crews has been as usual, and the reports from the hospitals favorable.

The Secretary says that our flag has been respected on every sea, and that the interests of our commerce and citizens have been protected. The navy consists of 1 ships of the line, 1 razee, 12 frigates, 17 sloops of war, 10 steamers, 3 store-ships, 4 armed brigs, 3 armed schooners, 3 of the first class, 2 of the second class, and 1 of the third class. The ships in commission are 1 razee, 6 frigates, 11 sloops of war, 4 brigs, 2 schooners, 1 store-ship, 1 steamer of the first class, 1 of the second class, and 1 of the third class.

The Secretary states that the number of officers employed and unemployed, and the number of vessels in ordinary, and dispensed, there being a great disparity between the two numbers. He says that no recommendation is made for the increase of the present force, and that no other questions respecting the organization and distribution of the service.

THE POST-MASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The most important feature of this Report, and the only one of general interest, is that which relates to the proposed reduction of postage.

He recommends that the inland postage be reduced to five cents on all letters conveyed 300 miles and not exceeding three half ounce, and for every additional 300 miles, or fraction of that distance, a single rate be charged. He further recommends that over the territory of the Pacific coast—South America—the Eastern Continent, and the islands and ports between the United States and those countries, a uniform rate of ten cents be established, to be accompanied as the charge on all other ocean postage letters, which are now charged with inland postage, except in certain specified cases. With regard to newspaper postage, the Post-master General recommends that the charge on all other newspapers sent to subscribers from the office of publication. This would make the postage on all papers sent to subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three hundred miles, one cent each, and for every additional three hundred miles, or fraction of the Department, for three or four years, would be required to meet the expenditures. The Post-master General says to be authorized to increase the remuneration of the Post-masters at the smaller offices, in case of a reduction of postage, as their labor will be largely increased. The gross revenues of the Department, for the year, are $5,542,934 46. The gross expenditures on the same period are $5,552,593 37. The net surplus at the disposal of the Department, is $1,192,945 92. The estimated revenues for the ensuing year are $6,168,810 28. The estimated expenditures for the same period are $6,019,809 00.

From Washington.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SENATE.

On the 3rd inst. Mr. Rusk gave offered a resolution that, in order that the Senate might be able to proceed with the legislative business at an early day after the President-pro-tem. of the Senate, and that when the Vice President shall not be present, the Senate proceed to the election of a President pro tem. by ballot. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Benton gave notice of several bills granting lands to Missouri, for purposes of Internal Improvements—a grant to that State the two per cent. fund for the same purposes—to grant lands to construct a railroad and common light way from St. Louis to San Francisco—to relinquish bills on the Louisville and Portland Canal—to cede the public lands to the States in which they lie, and to abolish the Salt Tax.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution calling for the proceedings of the Court Martial on private soldiers, tried at Portsmouth, N. H. The Senate adopted the resolution.

On the 4th inst. the Chairman announced the Committees, without any change had been made in the Chairmanships, except in one case—the Finance Committee, where the change had been requested by the Senator himself. The other changes were necessary to fill vacancies, and to equalize the duties among all the Senators.

Mr. Foote is the new Chairman of the important Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Hunter is Chairman of the Finance Committee, declined by Mr. Dickinson.

Mr. Case asked and was excused from serving on the Committee on Indian Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the Senate proceeded to the election of a Printer, and Mr. A. O. Nicholson, Extra-printer to the Senate.

On the 5th, the Chairman announced the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, which is the same as last year, except Mr. Bell, declined, and Mr. Clayton, appointed in his place.

Various parts of the Message were referred to the appropriate Committees.

On motion of Mr. Badger, the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

On the 9th, the President presented the Annual Report of the Secretary of War, and the Report of the Land Office, which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Badger moved that the Senate go into Executive Session, which was carried, and the doors were opened.

Mr. Benton introduced a bill to put the State of Chester Butler, of Pennsylvania, and prosecuted his bill to grant the right of pre-emption to the inhabitants of that country had held a convention, adopted a State Constitution, and prosecuted to get it to operate as a State Government. An officer in command of that military department reported to the government the circumstance, and it was suspended. To put an end to a conflict of authorities, which might be productive of unpleasant consequences, as soon as the above mentioned law was passed, instructions were despatched to the officer in command to withdraw from all interference in the civil and political affairs of the country.

The Secretary says that the troops occupying a country three to each the mounted Indians of Texas and New Mexico, and the Apaches of Texas and some settlers, dislodged equally by public and humanity in endeavoring to drive off the Indians, were no inducing them to abandon their wandering and predatory life, to live in villages, and resort to agricultural pursuits for support. The statement of the enormous cost of transporting our stores and supplies to the troops in New Mexico affords a strong evidence of the benefit which the country would derive from the railroad, cheap light, from reducing peace and security to the herdsman and husbandman of a territory, so large portion of which is capable of the highest degree of grain, and nearly all of which is well adapted for grazing."

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The Report of the Secretary of the Interior is an elaborate document, presenting a full exhibit of the operations and appropriations now depending and the multifarious interests of the Land Office, Indian Affairs, Patents, Pensions, &c., &c., over which it has charge.

The estimates for the various branches of the service under the Department amount, for the appropriations for the next fiscal year, to the large sum of $7,112,854 43, exclusive of the sum of $1,000,000 for the purchase of lands from the Indians, and $1,726,650 65. The increase of appropriations from the estimates for the present fiscal year is $2,915,206 43. The estimates are respectively, $1,041,812 65, and $1,744,150 00.

The number of claims for warrants under the late bounty land law, up to the 30th of June, was 9,818, and it is rapidly increasing. The entire number of claims that will be presented under the law is estimated at 30,000. The number of warrants issued to the 30th of June, the last quarterly return received from a military record for a settlement, and for certificates of service, was 5,000.

On the public lands there were disposed of, in 1849, 815,921 acres, for which $1,019,901 25 were paid into the Treasury, and 1,020,120 00 located with warrants.

The Secretary urges the importance of a national highway from the valley of the Mississippi to the western coast, and has collected much interesting and accurate information as to the shortest and most practicable route. He recommends the passing of such laws as may be necessary and adequate for the protection of the persons and property of the immigrant country.

He recommends the establishment of a branch mint on the Atlantic coast, and also of an Agricultural Bureau, to be connected with the Department of the Interior, to which all the matters connected with the Naval Observatory, whose self can now, should be transferred, and to which should be attached the Office of Indian Affairs.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Report of the Navy Department is of very great length, and contains a vast amount of information. It gives an account of the operations of the navy during the past year, and makes many recommendations.

It is remarked that no unusual exhibition of health and efficiency has occurred, but that in each of the African coast have occurred, but that in each of the squadrons the general health of officers and crews has been as usual, and the reports from the hospitals favorable.

The Secretary says that our flag has been respected on every sea, and that the interests of our commerce and citizens have been protected. The navy consists of 1 ships of the line, 1 razee, 12 frigates, 17 sloops of war, 10 steamers, 3 store-ships, 4 armed brigs, 3 armed schooners, 3 of the first class, 2 of the second class, and 1 of the third class. The ships in commission are 1 razee, 6 frigates, 11 sloops of war, 4 brigs, 2 schooners, 1 store-ship, 1 steamer of the first class, 1 of the second class, and 1 of the third class.

The Secretary states that the number of officers employed and unemployed, and the number of vessels in ordinary, and dispensed, there being a great disparity between the two numbers. He says that no recommendation is made for the increase of the present force, and that no other questions respecting the organization and distribution of the service.

THE POST-MASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The most important feature of this Report, and the only one of general interest, is that which relates to the proposed reduction of postage.

He recommends that the inland postage be reduced to five cents on all letters conveyed 300 miles and not exceeding three half ounce, and for every additional 300 miles, or fraction of that distance, a single rate be charged. He further recommends that over the territory of the Pacific coast—South America—the Eastern Continent, and the islands and ports between the United States and those countries, a uniform rate of ten cents be established, to be accompanied as the charge on all other ocean postage letters, which are now charged with inland postage, except in certain specified cases. With regard to newspaper postage, the Post-master General recommends that the charge on all other newspapers sent to subscribers from the office of publication, and not exceeding three hundred miles, be reduced to one cent each, and for every additional three hundred miles, or fraction of that distance, for three or four years, would be required to meet the expenditures. The Post-master General says to be authorized to increase the remuneration of the Post-masters at the smaller offices, in case of a reduction of postage, as their labor will be largely increased. The gross revenues of the Department, for the year, are $5,542,934 46. The gross expenditures on the same period are $5,552,593 37. The net surplus at the disposal of the Department, is $1,192,945 92. The estimated revenues for the ensuing year are $6,168,810 28. The estimated expenditures for the same period are $6,019,809 00.

Miscellaneous.

FAITH AND WORKS.

On the Forty-Forth was an old fisherman, who had been a sailor in his youth, and was a constant student of the Bible, and often read it to his family. Among his neighbors were two hypocritical companions, whose business led them frequently to the house of the old man, and he, as he supposed, a high-toned Calvinist, often entertained them with discussions on the doctrines grounded in the books of Arminius. Their conclusion always turned upon some doctrine which they called "good works," and which they declared to be of no account in the matter of salvation. In the repetition of texts on one side, and explanations on the other, they would spend the evening, without any result, and, as the old fisherman at their respective homes.

"Let me be silent"—said one of them, in a sneering tone—"and I will say that the Bible is full of good works."

"I will," was the calm reply of the old man, at the same time laboring in "Works" and "Faith" as the two principles which are contained in the Bible, and which are the only true principles of religion."

The next evening the disputants applied for a passage over the Forth. Upon entering the deepest part of the river, the boat struck upon a rock, and began to fill with fearful violence, the fisherman took to "Faith," and the other to the water-logged boat. The old man, The boat soon sunk and rested, much to the satisfaction of the fisherman, on the bottom of the river.

"Let me be silent"—said one of them, in a sneering tone—"and I will say that the Bible is full of good works."

"I will," was the calm reply of the old man, at the same time laboring in "Works" and "Faith" as the two principles which are contained in the Bible, and which are the only true principles of religion."

The next evening the disputants applied for a passage over the Forth. Upon entering the deepest part of the river, the boat struck upon a rock, and began to fill with fearful violence, the fisherman took to "Faith," and the other to the water-logged boat. The old man, The boat soon sunk and rested, much to the satisfaction of the fisherman, on the bottom of the river.

General News.

GEN. HAMILTON'S LETTER.—General Hamilton, of S. C., has addressed a long and well written letter to the people of South Carolina, deprecating resistance to the measures adopted by the last Congress. He says the other Southern States do not consider that these measures, of themselves, amount to sufficient cause for a dissolution of the Union, and if South Carolina moves alone it will be against their sense of public policy, and with little prospect of their sympathy and support. He argues that South Carolina would be left to herself in such an emergency even by the Federal government. He says:

If we declare ourselves out of the Union and abolish the custom houses and post offices in our limits, we must collect and disburse them ourselves, and

Selected Poetry.

THE BROKEN CRUCIBLE.

[We copy the following fine piece from "Littell's Living Age." It is a translation from the German of Hartmann, by James Alexander.]

Now the crucible is breaking!
Now my faith its rest is taking
Molten gold subdued by fire
Only thus I is ever arisen
Up to joys of highest heaven,
For God's children to aspire.

Thus, by Grief, the Lord is moulding
Mind and spirit, here unfolding;
His own image, to endure.
Now He shapes our dust, but later
Is the inner-man's Creator
Thus He works by trials sure.

Sorrows quell the insurrection,
Bring our members to subjection,
Under Christ's prevailing will
While the broken powers He raises
To the work of holy praises
Quietly and softly still.

Sorrows gather home the senses
Lest, seduced by earthly pretences,
They should stray [illegible]
Like an angel guard, repelling
Evil from the inmost dwelling,
Bringing order to the soul.

Sorrow now the harp is stringing
For the everlasting singing
Teaching us to sing above,
Where the blessed choir, psalm-bearing,
Harps are playing, crowns are wearing,
Round the throne with songs of love.

Sorrow makes alert and daring;
Sorrow is our clay preparing
For the cold rest of the grave;
Sorrow is a herald tasting
Of that springtide whose unwasting
Heals the dying soul shall save.

[illegible]

Selected Sketch.

THE MARSHAL AND THE ARTIST.

[illegible]

His brave guide looked at him with astonishment. "A pleasant place," said he, "to stand in and admire the landscape!" Then seeing that Denon was pursuing his employment very leisurely—"Comrade," said he, "will you remain here long?"

"Why do you ask?"

"Why—why? Just because 'tis too hot here to be quite agreeable."

"Do you think so? Then don't let me detain you. You can return to the camp, and when I shall have finished, I shall easily find my way back."

"Adieu, then, monsieur; au revoir!" So saying, the grenadier walked off, nothing loth, to rejoin his company, whose dinner was just served.

Marshal Lefebvre meantime had had much business to transact. At the end of two hours he suddenly recollected Firbach and Denon. "What!" exclaimed he, "not yet returned? It would really annoy me to have one of my brave fellows meet death by the side of a spy!"

"Firbach, at all events, is in a high state of preservation," said an aide-de-camp; "I saw him just now refreshing himself at the canteen."

"Then the other must have fallen? Well, well, the joke was certainly rather too practical. I should have preferred his taking back his report to Bonaparte. But it can't be helped; a spy, after all, is no great loss!"

"Sacre!" cried the aide-de-camp, who was looking through a spy-glass; "here's the very man walking quietly towards us, as if the bullets were so many bonbons!"

"Is it possible that the fellow can have stood ever since between the batteries? Where's Firbach? Call him to me."

The grenadier came, and related exactly what had passed. Just as he had finished, Denon arrived. It was pleasant to see the warm-hearted marshal run to meet the artist, grasp both his hands, and exclaim, "No, you're not a spy, but a really brave honest fellow. I mistook you, Monsieur Denon, and hope you will forgive me. Take sketches under a shower of shot and shell! 'Tis ten times a greater feat than heading a charge sword in hand. The Emperor has commissioned you to take back an exact description of the place; already you have seen one side of it—forgive me that it was the roughest—now I will show you the others myself. We will not leave a bastion or redoubt [illegible]

[illegible]

RESPONSIBILITY OF STATESMEN.

[illegible]

Wit and Humor.

MONSIEUR AND HIS ENGLISH MASTER.

Frenchman. No, sair, I nevair shall, can, vill learn your vile language. De verbs alone might, should, could, vould put me to death.

Master. You must be patient. Our [illegible] is very simple compared with yours.

F. Sample? Vat you call sample? V[illegible] I say *[illegible]*, you say dat I might-could-vould-should-have been. Ma foi! ver sample, dat! Now, sair, tell me, if you please, vat you call one verb?

M. A verb is a word which signifies to be, to do, or to suffer.

F. Eh, bien! ven I say, *[illegible]*, vich I say, I be, I do, or I suffaire?

M. It may be hard to say, in that particular case.

F. Ma foi! How I might-could-vould-should am to know dat? But tell me, if you please, vat you mean ven you say "De verb is a word?"

M. *A* means *one*, and it is the same as to say, the verb is one word.

F. Eh, bien! Den, ven I say, I might-could-vould-should-have-been-loved, I use one verb. Huh! (with a shrug.)

M. Yes, certainly.

F. And dat verb be one word! I tinks him ver long word, vid more joints dan de scorpion have in his tail.

M. But we do not use all the auxiliaries at once.

[illegible]

One of the Duels.—The Chronicle of Western Literature resurrectionizes the following capital story of one Colonel Wheatley. It smacks of antiquity a little, but is none the less rib-tickling:

The colonel, during a short sojourn in Vicksburgh, met there some hot-blooded Southerner with a spirit as fiery as his own. They quarrelled—a challenge passed and was accepted, and the next rising sun was to witness one, if not both of their dead bodies, drenched in blood, to wash out wounded honor. During the night the colonel said he heard a boat coming up the river, and it struck him as he heard the boat puffing, that "prudence was the better part of valor." So he took his trunk upon his shoulder, and stepped in the dead of night very quietly out of the hotel; as he neared the boat, whom should he see but his antagonist, at the boat before him, just going aboard. He returned as quietly as he had gone out, was on the ground next morning with his second, waited with disappointed rage for his antagonist, and published him as an absconding coward.

Legal Wit.—A Kennebec lawyer who had been unsuccessful in his defence of an idiotic youth, in a criminal trial before a Kennebec jury, on a plea of incapacity to distinguish between right and wrong, was immediately afterwards accosted by one of the jurymen who volunteered condolence, by attempting to satisfy him that the verdict was a righteous one. The attorney assured the juror that he was undertaking a work of supererogation; that he had no complaints to indulge; that although his client was evidently *non compos*, yet the constitution had been strictly complied with—he had been tried, most emphatically, *by a jury of his peers!*—*Augusta (Me.) Age.*

Selected Articles.

CHASE OF A FAWN.

A pretty little fawn had been brought in very young from the woods, and nursed and petted by a lady in the village until it had become as tame as possible. It was graceful, as those little creatures always are, and so gentle and playful that [illegible]

[illegible]

GOSSIP ON LETTERS.

[illegible]

A SAD JOKE.

Our lions, (says a recent letter from Paris,) are already named, and amongst them we have been encouraged to reckon upon Madame M——, who was once the all-glorious star of the imperial re-unions, and bosom friend of Josephine, whose powers of fascination she was said to rival, if not surpass. She returns stricken in years, bowed down and grief-worn, with no other motive for returning to Paris but that of being laid by the side of one to whom she has devoted her whole life, and whom she will not desert even in death.

The history of her withdrawal from France made a great noise at the time of its occurrence; and has, indeed, formed the subject of one or two novels since. Madame M—— was the wife of one of the chief officers of Napoleon's household celebrated all over the kingdom for her grace and beauty, and exercising unlimited sway over the court of Josephine. A contemporary writes: "Madame M—— is an enchantress, she can do everything in perfection; she can dance, sing, play, in short, do all things with elegance and grace; she excels in every art except that *de s'ennuyer*."

It was this singular incapacity which rendered every other talent useless, and caused her ruin, and that of one of the bravest and most beloved of the young officers on whom the army had founded its hopes of future greatness and glory. It was during one of her annual visits to the little town of P——, where her family resided, that she was called upon most particularly, one certain sultry afternoon, to exercise that very faculty, the want of which has been noticed by her contemporary, and to *ennuyer* herself with all the courage she could muster. She was alone in the house; the maiden aunts, her guardians, were at church—the gouty old general, her father, was slumbering in his study. She was not in the humor to read; she was too much *[illegible]* to work; in short, as she has since owned, she was just in the cue for an adventure. But the little town of P—— was no place for anything of the kind. She went to the window of her *salon*, which looked out upon the *Grand Place*, but not a soul was stirring; every blind was drawn down, every *jalousie* was closed, and she was about to withdraw in despair, when suddenly, to her great delight, a detachment of soldiers was seen to [illegible]

[illegible]

FROM THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SONG OF THE SEASONS.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

I heard the language of the trees,
In the noons of the early summer,
As the leaves were moved like rippling seas
By the wind—a constant comer.
It came and it went at its wanton will,
And it evermore loved to dally
With branch and flower, from the cope of the hill
To the warm depths of the valley.
The sunlight glowed, the waters flow'd;
The birds their music chanted,
And the words of the trees on my senses fell—
By a spirit of Beauty haunted—
Said each to each in mystic speech—
"The skies our branches nourish—
The world is good, the world is fair,
Let us grow and flourish!"

Again I heard the steadfast trees,
The wintry winds were blowing;
There seemed a roar as of stormy seas,
And of ships to the depths down going.
And ever a moan through the woods was blown,
As the branches snapped asunder,
And the long boughs swung like the frantic arms
Of a crowd in affright and wonder.
Heavily rattled the driving hail
And storm and flood combining,
Laid bare the roots of mighty oaks
Under the shingle twining.
Said tree to tree, "These tempests free
Our sap and strength shall nourish;
Though the world be hard, though the world be cold,
We can endure and flourish!"

THE COW TREE OF SOUTH AMERICA.

Mr. Higson met with two species of cow tree, which he states to be abundant in the deep and humid woods of the provinces of Choco and Popayan. In an extract from his diary, dated Yscondo, May 7, 1822, he gives an account of an excursion he made, about twelve miles up the river, in company with the alcalde and two other gentlemen, in quest of some of these milk trees, one species of which, known to the inhabitants [illegible]

[illegible]

A RUSSIAN PRINCESS IN THE UNITED STATES.

[illegible]

HADJOR AND HYTICH.

[illegible]

THE LONDON FAIR.

[illegible]

MUSIC OF NATURE IN NORWAY.

Still as everything is in the eye, sometimes for a hundred miles together, along these deep sea valleys, there is rarely silence. The ear is kept awake by thousands of voices. In the summer there are cataracts leaping from ledge to ledge of the rocks, and there is the bleating of the kids that browse there, and the flap of the great eagle's wings, as it dashes abroad from its eyrie, and the cries of whole clouds of sea-birds which inhabit the isles; and all these sounds are mingled and multiplied by the strong echoes until they become a din as loud as that of a city. Even at night, when the flocks are in the fold, and the birds at roost, and the echoes themselves seem to be asleep, there is occasionally a sweet music heard, too soft for even the listening ear to catch by day. Every breath of summer wind that steals through the pine forests, wakes this music as it goes. The stiff, spiny leaves of the fir and pine vibrate with the breeze, like the strings of a musical instrument; so that every breath of the night wind in a Norwegian forest, wakens a myriad of tiny harps, and the gentle and mournful music may be heard in gushes, the whole night through. This music, of course, ceases, when each tree becomes laden with snow; but yet there is a sound in the midst of the longest winter night.

There is the rumble of some avalanche, after a drifting storm, a mass of snow, too heavy to keep its place, slides and tumbles from the mountain peak. There is also, now and then, a loud crack of the ice in the nearest glacier, and, as many declare, there is a crackling to be heard by those who listen, when the northern lights are shooting and blazing across the sky. Nor is this all.—Wherever there is a nook between the rocks on the shore, where a man may build a house, and clear a field or two; wherever there is a platform beside the cataract, where the sawyer may plant his mill, and make a path for it to join some road, there is a human habitation, and the sounds that belong to it. Thence, in winter nights, come music and laughter, and the tread of dancers, and the hum of many voices. The Norwegians are a social and hospitable people, and they hold their gay meetings in defiance of their Arctic climate, through every season of the year.

The Florist.

FLORAL DEPARTMENT FOR DECEMBER.

PREPARED BY JOHN FEAST, FLORIST.

[illegible]

The Olio.

ALL ABOUT A KISS.

[illegible]

Dishonesty.—A state of mind which will intend one fraud, will upon occasions, intend a thousand. He who upon one emergency will lie, will be supplied with emergencies. He that will perjure himself to save a friend, will do it, in a desperate juncture, to save himself. The highest Wisdom has informed us that *He that is unjust in the least is unjust also in much.* Circumstances may withdraw a politician from temptation, to any but political dishonesty; but under temptation, a dishonest politician would be a dishonest cashier,—would be dishonest anywhere,—in anything. The fury which destroys an opponent's character, would stop at nothing, if barriers were thrown down. That which is true of the leaders in politics, is true of the subordinates. Political dishonesty in voters runs into general dishonesty, as the rotten speck taints the whole apple. A community whose politics are conducted by a perpetual breach of honesty on both sides, will be tainted by immorality throughout. Men will play the same game in their private affairs, which they have learned to play in public matters. The guile, the crafty vigilance, the dishonest advantage, the cunning sharpness,—the tricks and traps and sly evasions; the equivocal promises, and the unequivocal neglect of them, which characterise political action will equally characterise private action. The mind has no kitchen to do its dirty work in, while the parlor remains clean. Dishonesty is an atmosphere; if it comes into an apartment, it penetrates into every one. Whoever will lie in politics, will lie in personal squabbles. A professor of religion who is a dishonest politician, is a dishonest christian. His creed is a perpetual index of hypocrisy.—*Rev. Henry W. Beecher.*

Knebworth, Sir E. Bulwer's Seat.—Some letters have appeared in the Preston Chronicle, descriptive of Knebworth, the seat of one of the most fortunate of our literary men. The paper in the "Student" does not enter into details, and gives no idea of the interior splendor of the building. The writer in the Chronicle, attempting to do so, says:—"Let the reader recall the most magnificent apartment he has seen; transform the furniture into the richest specimens of the antique on which his eyes have lingered, and then proceed, in imagination, through a series of rooms—the 'Western drawing-room,' the 'oval room,' the 'principal drawing-room,' with lobbies, landings, boudoirs and closets—the ceilings [illegible]

[illegible]

Agricultural.

AGRICULTURAL ITEMS.

[illegible]

POPPY OIL.

Mr. Editor:—In reference to your notice of the culture of the Poppy for the production of oil [illegible]

[illegible]

The Riddler.

ACROSTICAL ENIGMA.

[illegible]

CHARADE.

[illegible]

REBUS.

[illegible]

ALGEBRAICAL PROBLEM.

[illegible]

CONUNDRUMS.

[illegible]

ANSWERS TO RIDDLES IN LAST.

[illegible]

For Housekeepers.

[illegible]